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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

F R I D A Y, JUNE 25, 1779.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER I.

IT is [illegible], and I believe juſtly, that the preſs, of late, has been conſiderably deſerted by the beſt writers, and few diſſertations have been communicated to the public upon ſubjects of a general and extenſive nature. It may be owing to the ſame cauſe which Salluſt, the hiſtorian, tells us operated with the like effect in the Roman commonwealth: *Every man the moſt capable of writing was the moſt engaged in buſineſs.** Commerce, or the labour and ſeduity of office, has engaged the attention of the men of beſt experience, and the information of the people has been left to thoſe, who have had leſs integrity or underſtanding to inform them.

I mention this as my apology for venturing to take up the pen, and to commit my thoughts to paper. When the rareſt maſters have laid down the pencil, it may be allowable for young eſſayiſts to extend the canvas and expreſs a figure.

The treaty of commerce and alliance on the part of theſe States with France, is the ſubject upon which I would propoſe to offer ſome conſiderations to the public. This ſubject has not been handled profeſſedly by any writer, and indeed little has been ſaid in any manner that has had relation to it.

I am induced to undertake a ſervice of this nature, at the preſent time, by believing that it will be uſeful to the people. Great-Britain, in her late advance to a negotiation, was willing to concede to theſe States almoſt every point, *ſave* that of independence. It is probable, that in a ſhort time ſhe will be willing to concede even this point, on condition that we reſcind *the treaty of commerce and alliance* on the part of theſe States with France. This treaty, to uſe a leſs elevated language, greatly *ſticks in her ſtomach.* She feels it as the whale feels the harpoon which the fiſherman has darted into her. She has laboured, groaned and complained of it in ſuch ſtrains, that we may eaſily perceive it is a mortal ſtab to her hope of ſubjugating this continent. It will be her firſt wiſh to pluck [illegible] *barbed iron* from her body, and ſhe will exert [illegible] remaining power, life and action, to accompliſh it.

The independence of theſe States is an idea which ſhe cannot eaſily admit. Nevertheleſs it will become familiar to her, and I am perſuaded that the time is not far diſtant, when ſhe will expreſs herſelf willing to admit it, on condition that we relinquiſh our invidious, and, as ſhe will ſay, unnatural *alliance* with the court of France. It is poſſible that, with the next reinforcement to her troops that ſhall arrive upon our coaſt, we may hear of new *commiſſioners* to ſtipulate conditions, and to make an offer of this nature.

The whigs amongſt the *common people*, who are undoubtedly the moſt *honeſt people* of America, will reſent the idea, if *haſtily* and *barely* propoſed to them. But is it not greatly in the power of ſoft ſpeech and argument to recommend and dreſs a matter to the public? And are there not men upon this continent, who are willing and are able to give an offer of this nature ſoft ſpeech and argument?

There are men, who, from the firſt moment that we meditated a reſiſtance to the claim of Britain, have diſapproved of that reſiſtance. It was their language, that America was quite unequal to the taſk of carrying on a war, and that Britain, from her fleets and armies, and reſources, was invincible. Therefore, as we could not eaſily aſſert our *freedom*, we ought to reſt contented and be ſlaves. It has given theſe men the moſt acute pain to ſee the leaſt advantage in our favour, and to be acquainted with the leaſt circumſtance that could ſupport the hope of a proſperous iſſue to the conteſt. The idea of ſucceſs on our part involved in it a ſtrong reflection on their judgment, who had often told us, and, with a kind of diabolical pretence to inſpiration, almoſt propheſied that finally we ſhould be overcome by Britain. It was their full opinion, and their ſtrong aſſertion, that France, from whom we ſeemed to hope for aid, would never dare to give it. She was made to tremble at the frown of Britain, and, whatever ſhe might ſeem to promiſe, would never have the confidence to appear in our behalf.

The generoſity of France in taking us by the hand, and entering into a treaty of commerce and alliance with us, was greatly unexpected, and at the ſame time greatly irritating to theſe men. Their reſentment has been almoſt carried off from theſe States, to that power which has been a late and immediate cauſe of diſappointment to their wiſhes. Againſt this power it will be the object of their induſtry, by every calumny, ſurmiſe and art, to excite our apprehenſions. By every feeling of their nature, they are hoſtile to the alliance, and by tooth, and foot and nail, and the aſperity of language, will endeavour the deſtruction of it.

Theſe of whom I ſpeak are *open* and *avowed* tories. But there are others of a more amphibious and diſputed nature, called *moderate* men, who, though they may not be oppoſed to the cauſe for which America has drawn the ſword, yet have high ideas of the power of Britain, and entertain a predilection for her. Should ſhe propoſe to guarantee our independence, every thing, in their opinion, will be gained for which we have contended. They will be diſpoſed to inſinuate a thouſand tender and perſuaſive things in favour of her friendſhip. The nation of Great-Britain was once a generous and brave nation; and though the king and miniſtry have diſcovered, in this affair, conſiderable obſtinacy, yet the people, if they could be properly inſtructed, are ſtill attached to virtue. The circumſtances of our quarrel have been neceſſary, in the courſe of things, to inſtitute a new dominion; and reſulted more from common paſſions, than from any great malignity in them to injure us, who were once their children, and may be ſtill their brothers. The revival of our old acquaintance with this people will be ſafe and pleaſant. It will be ſafe, becauſe their navy poſſeſſes the dominion of the ſea, and will be able to protect us. It will be pleaſant, becauſe they are a people of the ſame manners and the ſame language.

Shall it be urged to theſe, that a breach of faith with France is made the condition of a guarantee of independence to the ſtates? It will be ſaid in anſwer, that fidelity belongs to individuals only, and has never found a place with nations, who are guided by the maxims of advantage, and do not ſcruple to reſcind the pact to day which they had made yeſterday, if it ſhall be more the policy and intereſt of the moment. It ſuited France to take us by the hand in this debate, and if it ſuited her, ſhall we continue to beſeech her amity, when it has become our wiſeſt meaſure to relinquiſh the connection.

This reaſoning will be plauſible, and, like the ſpeeches of Calypſo, apt to ſteal upon the mind of every young Telemachus; nay, apt to ſteal upon the minds of thoſe of riper judgment, in whom the ſeeds of old affection may yet revive for Britain. The recollection of a native ground, or fields and towns which they have viſited, and the acquaintances which they have formed with thoſe from England, will operate upon the minds of many, and make them tender to the thoughts of reconciliation.

The tories and the moderate men I call the *auxiliaries* of Britain to heave us from the ſide of France. There is yet another ſpecies of aſſiſtance which ſhe may employ in this affair: I do not mean the *argumentum vi & armis*, or, in other words, the *ultima ratio regum*, which ſhe has already tried, but the *argumentum aureum*, or the logic of a ſum of money, which Machiavel and other politicians have judged to be all prevailing. When the hope of conqueſt by her arms has failed her, it will be natural to think of other means by which ſhe may effectuate her purpoſe.

It may be ſaid the virtue of America is made of *ſterner ſtuff* than to bend to any power of *gold*. I acknowledge, it is evinced by former inſtances that there is virtue in America. But is the virtue of one or two, or an hundred men, the virtue of the whole community? Or is it certain, that becauſe the liberality of Britain has been baffled hitherto, we ſhall in future time be proof to ſuch propoſals? She may another time have better fortune in her choice of individuals, upon whom to make experiment of applications of this nature. The time may yet become more favourable, though not with thoſe already tried, yet with others, who, though they have not equal influence, yet may be bought at leſs expence, and will do her, if not a greatly eminent, at leaſt a ſedulous and perſevering ſervice. Time changes manners.

I *would not take an oath* that there is half that virtue in the *towns* and trading *cities* of theſe States there was at the beginning of the conteſt. The unequal and perpetual drifting of the currency has thrown a fortune in the hands of this one and the other in ſo ſudden and extraordinary a manner, that, like the drawing of half a million in a lottery, it makes a noiſe amongſt us, and the emulation of every man is up by ſome means or other to be alike ſucceſsful. He has made his fortune, I muſt make my fortune, are phraſeologies ſo common, that the ear is ſtruck with them in every converſation. The idea catches like the *electric fluid*, and every man muſt ſcheme, cheat, *be bribed*, or ſpeculate, in order to enrich himſelf. In this ſtate and temper of the country, a *gratuity* will find its way with more readineſs than formerly, when rectitude of morals and plainneſs and ſimplicity of living were more in countenance among us than they ſeem to be at preſent.

Circumſtances may yet become more favourable to the acceptance of *gratuities* from Britain. When ſhe ſhall propoſe to guarantee our independence, there will be ſmoother ground whereon to tread by thoſe who ſhall engage to ſerve her. The work will not ſo glaringly offend the public intereſt. We have already ſeen that many things may plauſibly, though wickedly, be ſaid in its behalf; and hence it may not be altogether certain that the man who undertakes the taſk ſhall forfeit the eſteem and good opinion of the people. If ſo, there will be leſs ſecurity for the uprightneſs of the ſervants of the public; for it is the dread of popular odium that keeps the one half of mankind politically honeſt—Take this away, and you remove one powerful guardian of their virtue. In a caſe therefore where there is leſs danger of loſing popularity, there will be leſs unwillingneſs to bend to the propoſal of a ſmall *donation*.

It is, moreover, to be taken into view, that the ſervice to be rendered will not appear to many ſo [illegible] iniquitous as what before muſt have been executed. It will be thought a leſſer villainy to violate the *faith* of an *alliance*, than to ſtab the independence of a nation, and betray the very citadel which it poſſeſſes. If ſo, there may be thoſe who will undertake to do the one, though not to do the other. No man is at once bold and determined in the devious path of political [illegible]. He may conſent to do a ſmaller wickedneſs, who for a while would ſhudder at the perpetration of a greater. [illegible] reward. If the reward is ſmall, the ſervice will be thought atrocious. If the reward is great, the ſervice, though unjuſtifiable, will [illegible] [illegible]. In the [illegible] iniquity is [illegible], but a [illegible] diſappears altogether.

I advance it not as certain, what I [illegible] tingent, that the reinforcement every day [illegible] the coaſt will be accompanied with [illegible] commiſſioners, to offer to theſe States [illegible] ment of them as independent, on condition that we will withdraw ourſelves from our alliance with the court of France. But if our exertions proſper for a little while longer, it is an offer which ſhe will [illegible] be brought to make. And when brought to make it, there is all the reaſon in the world to believe ſhe will aſſiſt the negotiation with a quantity of [illegible].

It has been her declaration to ſeveral of the courts of Europe, of whoſe attention it was her intereſt to deprive us, that ſhe means not to relinquiſh the idea of the poſſeſſion of America, but will undoubtedly accompliſh it by force or by *ſeduction*. The idea of ſucceſs by force will gradually deſert her, and in proportion will the idea of a conqueſt by *ſeduction* riſe upon her mind. Baffled in every enterprize by ſea and land, ſhe will remit a little the operations of her arms, and carry on a ſecret and unnoticed campaign by *gold*. I would ſparingly ſuggeſt the leaſt idea unfavourable to the virtue of my countrymen, but there are thoſe who apprehend that a campaign of this nature is not now to inſtitute. More, ſay they, of the *precious metals* has been inſinuated to the boſom of this country than people are aware of. *The myſtery of iniquity doth already work*, and *that wicked* ſhall be by and by *revealed*. For my own part I do not know how it may be, but would hope that it is rather the over-cautious fear of prudent perſons, than any ſound judgment founded on the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſuſpicious circumſtances. Nevertheleſs it cannot be amiſs to guard againſt what certainly is poſſible, and which, ſhould it exiſt in embryo, may yet come forth to give us trouble. Thoſe who are philoſophers enough to know what materials human nature is compoſed of, will entertain a jealouſy of what the beſt men may do in caſes of untried ſubſiſtance.

For theſe reaſons, and becauſe I am perſuaded that it would be fatal to the happineſs of this country to liſten to the ſiren voice of Britain, ſeducing us from the faith pledged to our great ally, I have propoſed to offer ſome things to brace the public mind againſt it; and at the ſame time to ſhew that we are ſafe and happy in our alliance with the court of France; and that it is our intereſt and our honour to ſupport it.

In theſe States, where every man may riſe to public ſtations, and is, or ought to be, acquainted with the public meaſures, it cannot be accounted arrogance to call himſelf a *politician*, and as it is in every place allowable that a man be conſcious of upright intentions, and profeſs integrity, it cannot be preſumption, or the boaſt of vanity, to ſay that he is *honeſt*. For theſe reaſons, and becauſe I am particularly fond of that apothegm known amongſt the common people, *honeſty is the beſt policy*, I ſhall from thence derive my ſignature, and in the courſe of theſe papers call myſelf

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

The ſpeech of Lord GEORGE GORDON *in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons.*

MR. SPEAKER,

I AM ſorry to riſe ſo ſoon after the meeting of parliament, in oppoſition to the meaſures propoſed by adminiſtration; and I am more eſpecially concerned that it ſhould be a complimentary addreſs to our preſent ſovereign, moved by the honourable member on the other ſide of the houſe, one of his majeſty's lords of trade [hon. Charles Greville] and ſeconded by that very reſpectable highland chieftain, the thane of Cawdor [Mr. Campbell]. But, Sir, many compliments cannot in reaſon be expected from the friends of liberty on this ſide of the houſe, to that king under whoſe government the court of Great-Britain has been rendered contemptible in the eyes of France, and the friendſhip, commerce, and alliance, of America, cut off, perhaps for ever, from his ſubjects.

The diſtreſſes of the people at home, and the neglect of their poſſeſſions abroad, are becoming every day more apparent and intolerable, which render it impoſſible for me, as one of their repreſentatives, either to compliment his majeſty, or approve of his conduct in ſuch circumſtances. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, to compliment his majeſty in his preſent ſituation, would tend much more, in my opinion, to illuſtrate the ſervility of the houſe of commons, than to exemplify to the world any bleſſings of his government.

Would his commons congratulate him on his drawn battle at ſea? Would they congratulate him on his retreat by land? Will they compliment him on the third year of the independence of the United States? Will they thank him for the honours and emoluments he has heaped upon his favourites during the courſe of the ſummer? particularly on the noble lord with the blue riband [right hon. lord North] the oſtenſible miniſter, at the diſmemberment of the empire. Will gentlemen rejoice and be glad at this freſh proof his majeſty has given us in his ſpeech of his gracious intention to carry on the war in America? Will they declare their readineſs to impoſe more taxes on their conſtituents? And will they anſwer to his majeſty, for the people paying them without a revolt at home?

I [illegible] the poſſibility of a revolt at home, becauſe our conſtituents have borne much already; they have been patient and of long-ſuffering; they have felt a gradual impoſition of taxes, till they [illegible] [illegible]; they have ſeen the revenues of the kingdom laviſhed in penſions to the moſt [illegible] able characters; they have ſeen their trade with America cut off; and they have had a ſucceſsful example of their fellow-ſubjects revolting from the oppreſſive government of England, to the protection of a wiſe and virtuous congreſs.

* *Prudentiſſimus quiſque negotioſus maxime erat.*

All theſe heavy calamities, with many more, which it would be tedious to enumerate, have been brought upon this country ſince the acceſſion of the preſent king; which make me of opinion, that it is not juſt now a proper time to applaud his wiſdom, or ſupport his counſellors.

Much has been ſaid of his majeſty's counſellors—I have oppoſed them in parliament with great conſtancy and firmneſs, and entertain as bad an opinion of their public capacity as any gentleman on this ſide of the houſe does. But they are his majeſty's choſen ſervants, whom he has been collecting from the different parties ever ſince his acceſſion—men, I preſume, after his own heart.

They proceeded in the war with our colonies according to his wiſhes, and America is now nearly loſt to Great-Britain. Their unhappy miſconduct has rendered them contemptible to many of their fellow-ſubjects, and they have now little to depend on but his majeſty's favour and firmneſs. Yet, Sir, I ſee no proſpect of a real change; for I don't believe his majeſty will be guilty of the ingratitude to abandon (at this criſis) his obedient ſervants in their diſtreſs; and I do not hear, or know, that the people are about to chuſe a congreſs, or proclaim a protector.

The times, in my humble opinion, call aloud for a ſtrong remonſtrance to the king, ſetting forth our unparalleled grievances under his majeſty's government. When the people ſhew an inclination to demand redreſs, I will accompany them with the greateſt pleaſure; but I will not be ſeen complimenting when we ſhould be calling to account.

I am afraid, Sir, I ſpeak too loud, as that may give an appearance of paſſion to what I aſſure the houſe are my moſt deliberate ſentiments. I will ſay no more at preſent, but hope to ſee you riſe yourſelf, Mr. Speaker, in the greatneſs of your authority, and oppoſe this deſigning, miſchievous addreſs to his majeſty, which will be doing great honour to your own ſituation, and to the character of the houſe, and to the dignity of the people—whom God preſerve!

B O S T O N, June 3.

IT is affirmed as a fact, that the plan of operation for the Britiſh troops in America this year, is to kill, burn and deſtroy every thing they are ſuffered to come nigh, along the ſea-coaſts, and if poſſible to render defenceleſs every port on the continent.

By a veſſel in 17 days from Martinico, arrived at New-London laſt Friday, we have advice, That count d'Eſtaing has lately been reinforced with 20 ſail of French and Spaniſh ſhips of the line, which took about 30 ſail of the Corke fleet bound to New-York, on their paſſage, and carried them into Martinico; that ſince their arrival admiral Byron has been blocked up, and that count d'Eſtaing may very ſoon be looked for in theſe ſeas.

Extract of a letter from Lauch. M'Lean to Daniel M'Lean, jun. of New-York, dated Glaſgow, Feb. 10, 1779.

"I am glad to inform you that the emigrants are eſtabliſhed.—From any preparations that I hear are making, the enſuing campaign will be as diſgraceful as the former ones; and if they ſhould ſend over a good many men, it will be as late as uſual before they arrive there.—As for Ruſſians, you need not look for any.

"The miniſtry ſtill continue immerged in the ſame ocean of errors in which they ſet out, and I am afraid nothing worthy of Britiſh counſels or Britiſh valour will any more appear amongſt us."

It is ſaid that ſixteen thouſand of the enemy's troops have been detached from New-York ſince October laſt.

We have it from good authority, that there is now no naval force at Rhode-Iſland, except two gallies.

June 3. Yeſterday arrived in a ſafe port, a brigantine, prize to the Boſton, laden with rum, ſugar, &c. The Boſton, we hear, has retaken from the enemy a ſhip with a valuable cargo, conſiſting chiefly of tobacco.

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Iſland, dated May 30.

"There is a gentleman arrived here who was on board the count d'Eſtaing, in the Weſt-Indies—the count deſired him to ſtay and pilot him to this place—informed me the expected to be relieved immediately, and that he ſhould be upon this coaſt by the 10th of June."

P R O V I D E N C E, May 29.

A gentleman who came to town on Monday from the eaſtward, where he arrived laſt week in a veſſel from Cadiz, informs, that the greateſt warlike preparations were ſtill making throughout Spain, and an attack on Gibraltar was publicly talked of, and wiſhed for; that upwards of 30 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, with a number of frigates, were ready for ſea at Cadiz the 9th of April, when he ſailed; that 70,000 troops were at Cadiz, Port St. Mary, and St. Lucar; that the American privateers have been very ſucceſsful in the European ſeas, and were allowed to ſell their prizes in Spain, and refit, with the ſame freedom as in our own ports; that the French cruiſers had taken a great number of prizes, particularly two ſhips from the Streights, with very rich cargoes, which were captured by two frigates, and ſent into Malaga; and that a few days after he ſailed, he fell in with a large fleet of Britiſh tranſports, under convoy of ſeveral men of war.

P O U G H K E E P S I E, June [illegible]

On Saturday our advices were, that the enemy, after taking the little fort Fayette, marched above Peeks-Kill, to the top of a hill, called Bald-hill, near Queen's Village, juſt above which general M'Dougall, with a body of troops, was lying ready to receive them, and to diſpute every inch of ground, if they ſhould attempt to paſs the mountains. That the enemy, however, proceeded no further than Bald-hill, where they were very curious and particular in enquiring what force was there; whether any of the continental troops had joined general M'Dougall, or not, [illegible] a conſiderable body of the militia, and [illegible] joined our army, and whether it was intended to diſpute with them the paſſage through the mountains.——To all theſe enquiries, the anſwers being unfavourable to their views, they marched back again towards their veſſels, and the laſt intelligence we had of them was, that on Saturday evening they were encamped in the woods, a little above and about Verplank's-Point, their veſſels lying off in the river. On Friday the wind was entirely fair for them to come up with their veſſels, if they meant to have made an attack upon the fort.—So that it is plain they neither intend to attack the fort nor our army, unleſs they can do it by ſurpriſe, or take us at ſome diſadvantage. Perhaps they mean to remain at or near their preſent ſtation for ſome time, till they have lulled our vigilance to ſleep, and find us careleſs and indolent, or till our militia are tired out and gone home, or till they have obtained ſome equivalent for the expence and trouble of their preparations.

Extract of a letter, dated June 4.

"The enemy came up to Bald-hill, near Continental Village, about 12 o'clock yeſterday. Sir Henry Clinton headed them. A party went out at the ſame time to Crompond, where they burnt major Strang's houſe.—The enemy began to retreat about 4 o'clock, and were, by the laſt accounts, below Peeks-Kill. The militia have turned out equal to our moſt ſanguine expectations, among them were the moſt reſpectable characters, with their knapſacks on their backs, doing duty with the private ſoldier. This little part of a ſingle ſtate has, againſt the main army of a powerful nation, by their extraordinary exertions on this occaſion, equalled Greece and Rome, when in the fulleſt enjoyment of their boaſted liberty."

F I S H - K I L L, June 10.

The following is an exact account of the enemy's force at King's Ferry, &c.

Eaſt ſide of the river—19 companies of grenadiers; 19 ditto light infantry; 33d regiment; 4 companies lord Cathcart's legion of foot; Robinſon's corps; 3 battalions of Heſſian grenadiers; 4 ditto Heſſian Yagers; Prince Charles's regiment, Heſſians. Weſt ſide of the river—17th regiment; 63d and 64th ditto. Total 5400. Returned to New-York, being the fatigued troops from Virginia—42d regiment; Iriſh volunteers; part of the king's guards.

We hear the enemy have robbed the inhabitants, in the vicinity of their camp, of upwards of two thouſand head of great and ſmall cattle, and have otherwiſe diſtreſſed them.—Twenty-one deſerters have come in ſince laſt Saturday.

The Ducheſs county militia, with great alacrity, have come in and joined the camp. Gentlemen of the firſt character, refugees from New-York, Long-Iſland, and others, perform duty in the army as common ſoldiers, zealouſly diſpoſed to ſupport their country's cauſe.

Extract of a letter from Albany, June 6.

"The whig party of the Onondagos, to the number of 126, are come to live among the Oneidas, who are daily applying to colonel Van Schaick, the commanding officer there, to go out for priſoners. Three parties, to Niagara, Oſwegatchie and Buck-Iſland, went out laſt week.—The inhabitants of this city had a meeting yeſterday, and appointed a committee, to enter into ſimilar reſolves with thoſe lately of the city of Philadelphia.—Laſt evening, the effigy of a man who is a dealer in hard money, was ſuſpended on a gallows, and carried through the city. We are reſolved to check the pernicious practice, which has greatly helped to ruin our currency."

W I L L I A M S B U R G, June 19.

Laſt Wedneſday evening were brought to this city under a guard, Henry Hamilton, Eſq; who has acted ſome years paſt as lieutenant-governor of the ſettlement at and about Detroit, and commandant of the Britiſh garriſon there, under Sir Guy Carleton as governor in chief; Philip Dejean, juſtice of the peace for Detroit; and William Lamothe, captain of volunteers, priſoners of war, taken in the county of Illinois.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 22.

Laſt Friday a ſea-faring man, late mate of a veſſel, belonging to the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, but taken by the enemy, reached this city from Charleſtown in South-Carolina. He left that place on the 12th of May laſt, the day after gen. Prevoſt's attack. This perſon aſſiſted in the defence, having the charge of a great gun on the lines, and furniſhes further particulars of the happy ſucceſs, which has again attended the brave gen. Moultrie, in repelling the invaders of his country. It appears, that the Britiſh forces, at the diſtance of eight miles, croſſed the river Aſhley, into the neck on which the town ſtands, firſt detaching a large corps down the weſt ſide of the Aſhley, to ſeize fort Johnſton, on St. James's iſland, but this fortreſs had been previouſly diſmantled. The main body puſhed on for Charleſtown, arriving late in the afternoon, and immediately began their attack. But by the fire of the cannon and muſquetry from the lines, and the enfilade diſcharges from the redoubts at each extremity, and divers armed ſhips in the rivers on each ſide of the neck, they were repulſed and obliged to retreat ſoon after 9 in the evening, leaving 635 of the ſoldiery on the ground. It is to be conſidered as very providential, that only two of the garriſon were ſlain during the aſſault; but major Huger, a gentleman of moſt reſpectable character, was unfortunately killed by a ſentinel, through miſtake, ſome hours after the enemy retired. The enemy retreated up the neck, between the Aſhley and the Cooper, and meaſures were taken by ſending armed veſſels up the former, to hinder them from repaſſing that river, in order to join the detachment, or gain the [illegible], and it was expected the main body muſt ſurrender themſelves [illegible], perhaps the corps upon St. James's Iſland [illegible] in boats.

General Pulaſki, at the head of the legion, had reached Charleſtown [illegible] days before the enemy, and iſſuing forth immediately, took 150 of their advance guard; 40 of whom, this informant ſays, being [illegible] were hanged, for attempting to [illegible] during the attack.

The farther particulars of this glorious event, and the great and important conſequences of it, are [illegible] expected.

A N N A P O L I S, June 25.

Captain Campbell, of Wincheſter, [illegible] on Patowmack (Virginia) ſays, "That general Lincoln the 19th of May ſurpriſed the remains of the Engliſh army at Black-Swamp, on their flight to Savannah, and took [illegible] in conſequence of Prevoſt's repulſe, had ſurrendered, and that the whole ſouthern ſtates were again in quiet freedom from their cruel invaders." Captain Campbell is a gentleman of character, and had to corroborate his *ipſe dixit* a hand bill, expreſſive of the ſame facts.

By a letter from [illegible] That the enemy ſtill hold their poſts on the North-river, at King's-Ferry, but have not taken a ſingle [illegible] General Waſhington has taken his ſtation within [illegible] miles of this ferry. Deſerters from the enemy come to our camp daily; perhaps this obliges them to keep as cloſe as they do.

Fort Arnold is in a good ſtate of defence, and the enemy's forces on both ſides of King's-Ferry, amount to between 6 and 7000.

General Waſhington has thanked and diſcharged the New-York militia.

No expreſs to Congreſs from South-Carolina ſince the poſt left Philadelphia, notwithſtanding which, we are authoriſed to ſay, as a certain fact, that the Britiſh forces in that quarter have been defeated.

Annapolis, June 23, 1779.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty to inform all perſons indebted to the eſtate of his mother, the late Mrs. Anne Catharine Green, that unleſs they ſpeedily ſettle and pay off their reſpective accounts, compulſory meaſures will be taken in every inſtance; and in a particular manner he requeſts thoſe ſheriffs under the late government, who are indebted, to pay the ſeveral ſums with which they ſtand chargeable, or their office bonds will be put in ſuit.—All perſons having claims on the eſtate are deſired to make them known to

F. GREEN, adm.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 28th day of this inſtant June, at the houſe of George Mann in Annapolis, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE SHIP GALLIES BALTIMORE and JOHNSON, the new GALLEY ANNAPOLIS, and the SCHOONER GENERAL SMALLWOOD. A number of [illegible], of Dorſey's make, will be ſold at the ſame time, either with or without the veſſels.

June 12, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſundry inhabitants of Cecil county intend to petition the next General Aſſembly to paſs a law, empowering the juſtices of the ſaid county to lay off a lot of land in ſome convenient ſituation, at or near the Head of Elk, for a gaol and court-houſe, and to contract with ſome proper perſon or perſons to build a good and ſufficient gaol thereon, and to aſſeſs at their next levy court, upon the real and perſonal property in ſaid county, a ſufficient ſum of money, by enſuing yearly aſſeſſments, to build a gaol and court-houſe thereon; and that in the mean time the county and orphans courts and county elections ſhall be held at ſome convenient houſe at the Head of Elk.

w3

June 14, 1779.

WANTED, in All-Hallows pariſh, a CLERGYMAN of the CHURCH of ENGLAND, recommended for his ſobriety, to whom a genteel ſalary will be given, and the uſe of a ſmall glebe, on which is a neat and convenient houſe.

Signed per order,

w3 JOHN JACOBS, regiſter.

Worceſter county, Maryland, May 18, 1779.

NOW in the gaol of this county, a NEGRO man called COLLINS, belonging to a gentleman (he ſays) living in New-Virginia, whoſe ſirname is Bell, and that he left him at Dover, in Kent county, in Delaware, ſome time in October, 1778; he is a ſmall black fellow, about 25 years of age. His maſter is deſired to come and pay charges and take him away.

w8 BENJAMIN PURNELL, ſheriff.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, May 10, 1779.

LOST by the ſubſcriber, the time when loſt uncertain, one State Loan-Office Certificate for 600 Dollars, No. 438, dated 24th July, 1778, payable to Mrs. Jean Steuart in three years from that date.

Any perſon, on delivering the abovementioned Certificate to the ſubſcriber, or to Mr. Benjamin Harwood at the Loan-Office in Annapolis, ſhall have the above reward immediately paid them; and if offered for ſale, thoſe to whom it may be offered are requeſted to ſtop the ſame, and to make the perſon offering give an account how it came into their poſſeſſion. It can be of no uſe to any but the owner, as payment is ſtopt at the Loan-Office.

JAMES DICK.

April 30, 1779.

ANY perſons that are lawful heirs to Hugh Cloud, late of Talbot county, in Maryland, deceaſed, by enquiring of Zadock Botfield, in ſame county, may hear of ſomething to their advantage.

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